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Malolos.

The victorious march of MACARTHUR'S division has now carried it well along toward Malolos, the capital of the insurgent Fillpinos. It would appear from the way in which the interval from Manila northward had been intremeded, that AGUINALDO counted on a more prolonged resistance to our progress than he was able to make; but under the impetuous onset of our troops from Caloocan northward, Malinta, Polo, Malanday, Meycauayan, and Marilao, along the shore road near which the railroad runs, fell into our hands. Bulacan River, still further on, was occupied by our gunboats.

The ground now traversed is new to our troops, no reconnoissances so far north, previous to the march, being possible; but the railroad suggests a region tolerably level. Obstacles have been encountered in the thickets, the marshes, the many streams and dikes, and there have been burned bridges to rebuild; but some of the inlets admit our gunhoats and the route of the army has been so close to the shore that it has had the Georgia will put an end to a period of imnavy to rely on for co-operation, while Malolos itself is only a few miles inland.

The fighting since early Saturday morning, when the advance in force began, has been largely bushwhacking, but there have been gallant charges in the open, like that of the South Dakota regiment. Perhans the question of ammunition may soon be serious for the insurgents.

The Nationalist Conference at Dublin.

It is some years since Irish-Americans have had reason to view a political incident in the United Kingdom with so much lively interest as attaches to the meeting of Irish in Dublin. The organizers of the conferanti-Parnellite and Parnellite factions, and it is understood that Mr. JOHN REDMOND, as well as Mr. John Dillon and Mr. T. HEALY. have expressed hearty approval of the project. If reunion can be brought about, the Home Rule movement is certain to acquire fresh impetus, for it will have behind great a part in Ireland as did the Land about as follows: League when it enabled Mr. PARNELL to control five-sixths of Ireland's representatives at Westminster.

It is possible that the reconsolidation of the Home Rulers may be temporarily de- lucent atmosphere of Washington into ferred through the failure of Sir Thomas surroundings suited to dark designs and ESMONDE, the provisional Chairman of the uninterrupted conversations from morning Anti-Parnellites, to convoke betimes in Lon- | blush to twilight gray, and then on from don a caucus of the Irish members, by whom a programme could have been agreed | adroit and unscrupulous Ohioan conceived upon for submission to the conference. The | the idea of eluding pursuit and exposure date fixed by Esmonde for the caucus, by giving out that Mr. McKinley was March 28, the day on which Parliament | physically tired, and needed a rest and a adjourns for the Easter recess, may prove | change of air; a pretext too flimsy to detoo late for the completion of negotiations between the conflicting factions. The Parnellites, not unnaturally, insist artists, and they have been taking care upon securing certain concessions be- that it shall not deceive even the simple. fore consenting to renounce their separate olitical organization. While, however, the postponement of a caucus may defer the extinction of a schism, which, since Mr. Parnell's deposition from the leadership, has lessened the weight of the Nationalist vote in Parliament, there is no doubt that clear proofs of the power, actual and prospective, assured to the United Irish League. will signally increase the tendency to unity. The chances are, Indeed, that unless the anti-Parnellite and Parnellite factions submit with a good grace to merge themselves in the new agrarian movement, to run a campaign for renomination and a the League will sweep them both from the field by putting forward candidates of its own at the next general election.

As we have previously pointed out, the land question is to-day, as it was in 1879. the only great issue upon which all Irish Nationalists can unite. With regard to the scope of the agrarian reform now mooted it should be noted that the United Irish League affects a larger proportion of the Irish population and of the Irish soil than did the Land League of twenty years ago. The Land League appealed only to tenants, and proposed either to give them fixity of tenure and other privileges, or else to lend them the means of purchasing their holdings. The tilled land represented by those holdings constituted only about one-fourth of the total acreage of Ireland. The promise of the Land League has been kept. The tenants have either got fixity of tenure at reduced rents or they have been converted cultural laborers, on the other hand, although they greatly outnumber the tenants, the Land League did nothing. It was to aid this section of the Irish neglected, that the present agrarian movement was devised. The United Irish League demands that all the grazing lands | native, the proof of conspiracy, from the of Ireland, which constitute one-half of the total acreage, shall be purchased by the State and placed under tillage for the thus, in their turn, will be assisted to become peasant proprietors. It is computed that the persons interested in the success of the new agitation are five-fold as many as could expect to profit by the triumph of the Land League. If this estimate be well founded, and equal skill be shown in organization, the United Irish League should prove far more trresistible at the ballot box than was its predecessor.

The results already attained indicate that the new movement does not lack efficient organizers. Mr. WILLIAM O'BRIEN and Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT have scarcely shown have Mr. PIERCE MAHONY and Mr. HAVI-LAND-BURKE, who are well-known Parnellites. At the last municipal elections the League achieved a measure of success which was startling in view of the fact that this ably and irrevocably, and it is represented was its first appearance in the political field. It is now devoting itself to the elections for County Councils, and there is reason to believe that it will acquire controi of a large majority of these bodies.

inations in every Parliamentary district, and that is why we say that the present recognize the United Irish League betimes or run the risk of annihilation.

BURY Government toward the new agrarian movement in Ireland? Will it attempt to suppress the agitation by a ruthless use of the powers given under the Crimes act? Some of the League meetings have been proclaimed, but no determined effort at sweeping coercion has been made. It is probable enough that Mr. GERALD BAL-FOUR, the present Irish Secretary, would, ike his elder brother, be glad to avoid harsh measures, and might even recommend a purchase of grazing lands by the State, if he thought such a measure practicable at this time. Inasmuch, however, as, just now, the current expenditure of the United Kingdom considerably exceeds the revenue, it can hardly be expected that a financial operation so enormous as the purchase of half the acreage of Ireland would be viewed with favor by a Chancellor of the Exchequer. Objections of precisely the same kind used to be urged against the advancement of money for the purchase of that fraction of the Irish soil which is under the plough, yet, in the end, Tories

now in the hands of peasant proprietors. However distant may be the consummation of the agrarian reform desired by the United Irish League, that association is already a mighty political force in Ireland, and seemscertain soon to restore that unity of action to the Nationalist party in Parliament which was lost when Mr. PARNELL'S leadership was abjured.

themselves became converts to the proposal,

and a considerable part of that fraction is

The Conspiracy Amid the Pines.

The return of the President to-day from s sojourn among the whispering pines of mense activity on the part of the artists in political mystery. The Administration has been enjoying a brief vacation and a omparative rest, but the aforesaid artists haven't. Their nerves have been kept in a state of dangerous tension. Their imaginations have been taxed 100 per cent, daily, Their ears have been stretched painfully wide, day and night, in the hope that the pines might whisper some momentous so ret the pines had overheard.

It will be a relief for the overworked detectives of political conspiracies to have the Administration back at Washington, where no private conferences are ever held, where everything that is said or done or planned Nationalists that is to take place on April 4 | is planned and said and done in the open, where the game of politics is played with ence aimed to bring about a reunion of the the cards face up on the table, and where the whole atmosphere is such that schemes and projects and dark combinations can no more exist in it than typhoid germs can live in liquid air.

The facts about the recent excursion to Thomasville and Jekyl Island, as ascertained by the diligent investigators of unit the new Agrarian party, the United Irish avowed political motives and concealed po-League, which seems destined to play as | litical movements, appear to be in the main

> The journey was planned in the first place by the Machiavellian HANNA to enable the President and his companions to get out of the too candid and transafter dinner until cockerow. The same ceive for an instant anybody outside of the kindergartners. It did not deceive the

Why did Senator HANNA, aided, perhaps. by others as artful, go to the trouble and expense of buying land and building a house at Thomasville, if not to provide a bosky shelter for an Administration desirous of escaping from the fleree light that beats about the White House, in order to the Dublin conference, offering, as it will, | plot and scheme? The true purposes of the journey were these, according to the artists in political mystery:

1. To decide whether to throw the Hon

GARRET A. HOBART overboard. 2. To decide whom to assess, tax, plunder or blackmail in order to get cash wherewith second term.

3. To apportion the spoils of the victory of November, 1900.

4. To make a second term Cabinet, with out ALGER, if possible. 5. To decide on a definite policy with re

gard to AGUINALDO. 6. To decide, likewise, on a definite policy with regard to Tom REED.

There were other matters of minor importance, but these were the principal objects of the journey to Thomasville and to Jekyl Island; and their satisfactory determination was properly regarded by the artists as likely to occupy the greater part of the ten days or two weeks devoted to the pretended vacation.

As for the results achieved in Georgia by Mr. McKinley and his fellow conspirators, the pines have kept the secret well. The artists have discovered nothing that they did not know before. They can only point into peasant proprietors. For the agri- to the circumstance that the President returns to Washington in fine health and fit form, as evidence either that the pretence of physical weariness and needed rest was an audacious imposition on public credulity. people, numerically large but hitherto or that the conspiring was so prosperous and promises so well that it has made a new man of him. Accepting either alterpoint of view of the artists, is hardly less than damning.

Our own inferences from recent events in benefit of the agricultural laborers, who Georgia are perhaps less logically conceived, but they may be stated, with due modesty, for what they are worth:

The Hon. GARRET A. HOBART is more con erned about his individual case of grip than about his individual part in the political future. Anxiety about himself and his political prospects is one of the things that least vex that philosopher's tranquil soul. If the Vice-President is doing any conspiring at all just now, it is a safe bet that it is with Mr. Quinine.

The Hon. THOMAS B. REED has his own views and his own ideas of public policy; but one of his most noteworthy characteristhemselves more energetic and useful than tics is an accurate conception of what constitutes in politics the force majeure.

The formation of a Philippine policy is not giving the President the slightest trouble of mind. It is formed already, unchangeby the American flag now flying in those islands. It is the execution of that policy that is taxing all his energies and occupying all his thoughts at present.

Furthermore, the Hon. WILLIAM MCKIN Once possessed of the local machinery it LEY is more concerned just now about doing

will be able to dictate the Nationalist nom- his duty as Chief Executive of the United for a soldier, and in his speech would not sponsibilities that are crowding upon him anti-Parnellite and Parnellite factions must from day to day and from week to week with a force of impact and a weight of burden which no other President since What will be the attitude of the Salis-LINCOLN has been called upon to sustain, than about any question whatseever of renomination, reelection, campaign methods, or distribution of offices And, whether he knows it or not, he is thus accumulating all the time a campaign fund which, when the occasion arrives, will make the question of assessments and contributions of cash for political expenses a sec ondary consideration.

Morality and Christianity.

Is the moral instinct of mankind in any respect hostile to Christianity? And is the moral instinct of mankind, if hostile, ever more powerful than Christianity? These questions are suggested, not by the utterances of any professed infidel or agnostic, but by a passage in a sermon by the Rev. Dr. CHARLES H. PAREBURST at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on Sunday

The execution of Mrs. PLACE was the sub ject of the discourse. It was a ghastly topic and was treated in a sensational manner. The woman's crime was an incorrigible fact, said the preacher, and some thing had to be done about it. "It had got to be taken care of, and it had from the first been a moral instinct of mankind that the way her crime was taken care of is the best way to take care of that kind of crime. That is one of the fixed facts that the Cross of CHRIST is not competent to displace."

We are not now concerned with the ques tion whether life imprisonment ought to be substituted for capital punishment in cases of murder, or whether a different penalty should be imposed upon women from that imposed upon men.

The point to which we would call atten tion is that a prominent preacher of the Gospel proclaims from his pulpit the incompetency of the Christian religion to overcome what he calls the moral instinct of mankind in favor of the death penalty for murder. He denominates that instinct "one of the fixed facts that the Cross of CHRIST is not competent to displace.

If this means anything, it means that there are moral instincts which influence and control humanity more powerfully than anything to be found in the teachings or inspiration of Christianity. According to this view, the Christian religion is a secondary force in the world and the moral instinct of mankind is more powerful. But what would be said by the clergyman who proclaims these views, if his hearers should take him at his word, and avow their preference to be led by the moral instincts, which he says the Cross of Christ is not competent to displace, rather than by the laws of Christianity, which he declares to be less potent?

To speak as Dr. PARKHURST does of the 'fixed facts that the Cross of CHRIST is not competent to displace," is publicly to proclaim the comparative inefficiency of the Christian religion, which, to the truly consecrated preacher, ought to be the greatest force in the world.

Laudation Insulting to a Soldier.

When Major-Gen. MILES went to Harvard College on the 22d of this month our troops in the Philippines were in the midst of the fighting preparatory to their general move ment of the last few days. In a tropical climate, against natural obstacles which tested their valor and endurance to the utmost, they had met and defeated the Filipino rebels under masterly military leadership. Major-Gen. Orrs and the Generals and other officers and the men under their command had given new distinction to American arms; but the time of their even more critical and perilous trial was close at hand, as Gen. MILES and evi

else knew. President ELIOT of Harvard, in introduc ing Gen. MILES to the students, extolled his courage in the civil war, but so far as the war with Spain was concerned, he seemed to be at a loss to find anything in his military record to glorify, and there fore confined himself to celebrating the purely civic courage of the commanding General of the army after the most brilliantly successful war in American history, using

these words to the college boys: "I say there is courage that is higher than that o the soldier. It is the courage which for duty's sake and for comrade's sake bears obloquy, risks detra tion and calumny, and this is the courage Gen. Mr. zs has shown within the last few months."

Gen. MILES's title to distinction, then, is not for any service rendered by him as a soldier in the war with Spain, but in attacking "embalmed beef" after the war was over. If the recipient of such an equivocal compliment for a soldier was satisfied with it, nobody can question the tact of President ELIOT in offering it to him. Gen. KITCHENER might have felt insulted if he had been introduced at Oxford in that way, on his return to England after the Omdurman campaign, deeming recognition of his services as a soldier a more fitting tribute; but Gen. MILES liked it. In his response he said that "it would be impossible to describe the sensation one has upon entering a conflict," and then went on to tell stories of the experiences of men in battle in the civil war and they were received with "great laugh-Never a word did he say of the great achievements of the army in the war with Spain; not a word about the magnificent display of American military prowess ther going on in the Philippines.

Our army was in bitter conflict as he spoke, and in the course of preparation for the flerce fighting soon to come, Officers and men were imperilling their lives in the heroic service of their country yet Gen. MILES did not give a thought o them. He was absorbed wholly in posing for the admiration of these college boys as a man of "a courage that is higher than that of the soldier." Obviously, un der such circumstances, any mention of the courage of the American soldier, of which the manifestation in the Philippines was then commanding the admiration of the world, would have tended to detract from his own "higher conrage" in violating military discipline and outraging military propriety and usage by the manner of his attack on "embalmed beef."

Gen. Milles, it must be remembered ranks as the commanding General of the army of the United States, and while he spoke that army was enduring the hardships and displaying in fierce battle the courage of the soldier; yet Gen. MILES stood up before those college boys and accepted beamingly the stuff about his being of a courage superior to the soldier's!

Is there another General officer, another officer of any rank, any brave soldier of the American army, who would not have resented in his heart President ELIOT's well-meant but really insulting laudation as well.

States Government, and meeting the re- have vindicated the honor of the American soldier? If there is such another he has not yet made his appearance. The distinction belongs to Gen. MILES alone, and it is safe to say that he will continue to hold it without danger of competition in either the army or navy of America.

Two Dramatic Criticisms.

From the press notices of Mr. BRYAN's tour among the Tennessee one-night stands we select two, not on account of their superior literary merit, but because they illustrate the insecurity of dramatic critcism, and the personal tastes rather than objective and general principles upon which t is most often founded. One of the critics is a Democrat of the Chicago school; the other is a Republican.

The Knoxville Sentinel informs us that BRYAN's massive head and neck and leep brown eyes remind one of descriptions of WEBSTER." Probably this is the most remarkable compliment ever paid to the godlike DANIEL. In the opinion of the Knoxville critic Mr. BRYAN "comsines the wisdom and logical faculty of CALHOUN; the patriotism and intense earnestness of CLAY, with the Massachusetts statesman's imposing presence, resonant voice and remarkable power of oratory. BRYAN is a rare man." In fact, he is three rare men if the Knoxville observer has calculated him right.

As a companion piece to this idealized painting of the Colonel take the more realistic drawing by the Chattanooga Press:

"He talks lots. His mouth is large. It is a straight outh, a large, horizontal line, like the pictures show it, and when he talks the speech comes out all plain in his manner, and makes a favorable impres sion at once. He has a good eye. His hair is black and features large; in fact, looks like an actor who takes the leading part and fights in the duel at the end of the play with sleeves rolled up and collar

So to the Republican critic the WERSTER f Knoxville looks like a hero of melodrama, the hero who looks like an actor. It might be added, not disrespectfully but in the interest of dramatic criticism, that many students have observed in this popular performer a certain emotional oiliness and the artistic disarrangement of palpably greased hair which are sure signs that the failing of the villain and the rescue of persecuted virtue from the wiles of the Money Power will be enacted in a manner that will make all split and bring tears even to the eyes of cynics. And when Col. BRYAN "takes the stage," the diamond in his shirtfront outfacing the jewels of his speech, his resemblance to the melodramatic actor is perfect. For that vigorous foe of the oppressor always wears a diamond for the sake of showing that "his heart is with the poor." The Colonel's trousers bag, and so do the hero's, who has been on his knees a good deal to the heroine in the first act, in her cottage, where it seems to snow most of the time without any injury to the honeysuckles.

Much more might be said for the Chattalooga theory; much also, doubtless, for the Knoxville theory. But what are these exterior accidents after all? Whether Col. BRYAN looks like WEBSTER or like CRUM-MLES, "no name," says the Knoxville critic, "strikes such terror to the money trust and the various corporate combinations as that of BRYAN." We dare say this has been true since WEB McNall was fired out from his post of Insurance Commissioner of the State of Kansas.

The Hon. CARTER HARRISON of Chicago has an engaging modesty. Hear, hear:

"I have served you for two years, and served you faithfully. I was big enough to handle the Board of Aldermen. In fact, I was a bigger man than all the Aldermen put together. I don't see where the neaple have any excuse for voting anything but the emocratic ticket. There is no excuse for a Republican voting anything but a Democratic ticket."

Then he waved the brown Fedora. That diadium is waved, not worn.

can't get it on.

BRYAN'S DEFIANCE.

Constitution.

The Views of One of the Congressmen from Georgia. The Hon. L. P. Livingston of Georgia in the Atlanta

As I see it, the practical and political effect of this controversy is that, by it, Mr. Bryan has served notice upon the Democratic elements that have been preparing to make another fight for the control of the National Convention in the interest of the gold standard that the Democrats of the Democratic States realize what is going on, and will be ready for the test whenever it may come. The Democrat who stood true to the party in the crucial test of the last campaign do not propose to let the men who descried it make the party platform next year or name the candidates. We have no desire to read out f the party anybody who wants to come along with us so long as they do not ask us to sacrifice Decratic principles; but if they are coming back sim-ply to give trouble, it is well for them to know that ther are being watched. Mr. Bryan is the recog nized leader of the party, and what he has said cer tainly reflects the sentiments of the Democrats of

the Democratic States. I think this controversy will have another good effect. That is the practical emancipation of the Democratic masses of New York from the dictation of a few politicians who have heretofore controlled their actions on national matters. I do not mean b this that there is to be an overthrow of the Demo-cratic organization in New York city, the efficacy of which we all recognize, but I mean that the Demo ratic masses up there are served with notice that here is a party outside of that State which stands for Democratic principles as enunciated in the national platform, and that they will receive every en couragement in any fight they may make to force their leaders to respect their wishes. Given the op-portunity, the Democrate of New York will be as rue to Democratic principles as the Democratic Georgia, despite the declarations of such leaders as Perry Belmont.

"I think," continued Col. Livingston," everybody regardless of his political opinions, must respect the earlessness of Bryan. He is no time-serving politician, whatever else he may be. He says what he ! ieves. Another man occupying his position might very naturally seek to pander to all elements i which there was any apparent strength, but Bryan apparently sees only the principles involved; it is never his personality or his ambitions. Apparently he cares not at all whether his own fortunes are aided or injured in any step he takes. He represents in all his utterances the Democrats of the Der cratic States who now have complete control of the party, and they propose to retain such control."

An Example of Clerical Irreverence.

From the Landon Truth, Here is another extract from one of the parish nagazines. The writer is a Southampton vicar:
"Primitive and Apostolic Christianity was a cross bearing, suffering, troublesome, self-denying, en during, costly thing. For instance, one could scarcely imagine Jesus Christ smoking a pipe with His friend Lazarus, or St. Paul and Lydia dancing a waitz together, or St. John and St. Peter spending ars over 'three-penny nap!' But how many so called Christians of to-day would rather abandon Christianity altogether than abandon these 'innocent indulgences." This means that the 'innocent indulgences ' are our master."

The Century for April contains the continuations of Paul Leicester Ford's "Many Sided Franklin," Prof. Wheeler's "Life of Alexander the Great," Gen. Greene's "Capture of Manila," and Mr. Crawford's "Via Crucis." Articles complete in themselves are by Rufus B. Bichardson, on "Amercan Discoveries at Corinth;" by J. James Tissot 'Round About Jerusalem;" by Admiral Sampson, "The Atlantic Fleet in the Spanish War," and by William Clark Peckham, on "Absolute Zero," There are other contributions of interest and timeliness

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM FOR 1900.

Discussion of It on the Ground of Political Expediency.

WASHINGTON, March 28 .- Nowhere in the United States is there discernible among Democrats any determination to commit the party organization to the gold standard. The only divisional line of sentiment among them s whether the silver platform of the 18581 convention should be reiterated or the subject syaded by entire silence. The argument for the policy of silegce is based on political expediency only, or on the ground that the reiteration of the 16 to 1 of 1896 would prevent Democratic success in States of the East which used to be regarded doubtful. The Democrats of the Chicago platform re-

was carried by the Republicans. Pennsyl-

ter results are to be looked for in these

States by a repetition in 1900 of the futile straddle of 1808? What indications are there that the policy of "principle-surrender" would succeed any better in a national election, where outspoken declarations are indispensable, than in a State election, where, to some extent. Ithey could be justified on local grounds? In Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois Ohio and Indiana, where the silver plank of 1808 was reiterated in 1808, what additional injury befell Democratic prospects, the silverites ask? In Massachusetts, where the Democratic party "indorsed and reaffirmed with emphasis and profound conviction the great and patriotic platform of principles adopted in 1806," they point out that the Republican majority was cut in half and the Democratic vote for Governor was larger than Mr. Bryan polled for President two years before. In Vermont the Democratic vote in 1808 was as large as that of 1836, though the Republican vote fell off 17,000. In New Hampshire the Demoeratic vote for Governor in 1808 increased to 35,000 from the 21,000 east for Mr. Bryan. In Illinois the Republican lead of 113,000 on th Governorship in 180% was cut down to 43,000. and the McKinley lead of 70,000 in the city of Chicago of two years before was wined out. In Ohio and Indiana the Republicans won, as they had done two years before, but meanwhile, in those States in which the silver platform had been adhered to steadfastly the controt of the silver men had, generally speaking, been unshaken. Kansas, it is true wung over to the Republican column, but Kentucky, which had given a popular majority for Mr. McKinley in 1839, was carried by the Democrats in 1897 and 1808. Virginia and North Carolina are securely in the Democratic olumn, and Colorado, Nebraska, Utah, and daho have replaced some States lost by the Democrats in the East since the taking up f the silver issue. To abandon Western ter ritory in which the Democratic preponderance has become so marked with the aid of the silver issue for the vague chance of recovering control of Eastern States, in which the experiment of a "straddle failed utterly when tested last year, seems to these Democrats to be wretched postey. Another consideration in favor of their view i furnished by political conditions in the South. The Southern States are now, and must be for nany years to come, the back tone of the Demperatic party in the United States. Until three ears ago Democratic supremacy in them was first seriously menaced by the rising tide of local populism. Against it the Southern organization Democrats opposed their best efforts, but with partial success only in some States. The 1886 alliance with populism, however, worked a complete transformation in Southern contests. It has eliminated Populist opposition in them all and made possible in three of them already, with an assurance of two or three more in the future, the adoption of changes in the voting laws which preclude most positively any future hope of Republican necess through Democratic division. It seems quite certain, therefore, that the delegates from Southern States to the national convention of 1000 will show the greatest disfavor to the project of ignoring the silver issue, with the consequent danger of the revival of popuism in Southern States which are now securely

Democratic. Not one of the Southern States was lost last year to the Democratic party by any declaration of loyalty to the cause of silver. The Misnewed their demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1," and who declared "their unswerving confidence in Col. William J. Bryan, the leading exponent of the foregoing principle," carried the State by 30,000 majority. The Democrats of Tennessee, who specifically indersed "the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," carried the State by 33,000 majority, while the Democrats of Texas who "indorsed in every particular the platform adopted in 1806" and announced that "the war must not obscure the money question, carried the State by 176,000 majority

Under these circumstances the arguments of the Eastern strugglers are dismissed gener ally by the regular Democrats as sophistry and nothing else. They are of the opinion that the recalcitrant Eastern Democrats will even smaller figure in the Democratic National Convention of 1900 than they did in that of 1896.

NORTHWESTERN CATTLE, Said to Be Suffering and in Need of Legis

lation. The condition of cattle on the Northwestern

ranges is described by a correspondent in south Dakota in a report introduced by the following letter: To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire This is the con

tion of affairs on the Range. Can't you patch this up and publish it? ROCHFORD, Sc. Dakota, March 22. THE SUN prints the report without patching

Im a CowBoy Wild and Wooly: here upon the western Range. and, as I think my scheme is Bully: I will try to make a change.

Yes. a change is needed badly if we care to be humane. in the management of Cattle on the west and northern Plain

nature gives us grass in plenty on the broad expanse of green and the hot dry winds of autumn turns it to a silvery sheen. cures it so it fattens Cattle

and the pocket books of owners fatten also with the steer, thus it is that tens of thousands are turned out upon the Hange from the big horns up from Texas to the bloods of purer strains.

be the winters not severe.

here they run all unmolested rounded up but twice a year. once to brand the little Marrick next to ship the fattened steer.

if they live thier Moneys doubled if they die they do not squeal, they could lose one half thier Cattle and still be even on the deal. so you see theres Money in it from a local point of view turning out Domestic Cattle here to die or winter through,

now my Friends I'l start the battle, bark, the drifting Herd comes near. I can hear ther dry bones rattle this is true. I paint it clear.

scattered Oer the range like boulders Cattle dead can now be seen, some stand, frozen, to thier shoulders others lie in some ravine. heres a Calf thats lost its mother: theres a Cow thats lost her Calf; standing near with frozen udder its not a scene to make one laugh.

in the Equmonial blizzard: driven along shead the blast driven along shead the blast. Cattle fall with an empty gizzard the snow has covered all the grass

now what we need is Legislation to make those Shylocks feed some hay I mean just this in explanation; the Poor should live as well as they.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS. academy that the younger painters of ambi-Crippled as it has been by the loss of some of its most distinguished members, too often lacking the support even of the most loyal ones, it is nevertheless to the Society of American Artists that we must still turn, rather than to any other institution, if we wish to ascertain what is being done by our artists at the present and what hopes are held out for the future. We are compelled, indeed, if we would arrive at a just conclusion, to supplement elsewhere the impressions received here; of the Ten we have cause to expect something significant. for among their number are some of the real artistic forces that exist; from the stuffy exhibitions at the Academy, too, we may sometimes pick some hints of value. But, on the whole, the exhibitions of the society, impertort, however, that in all those States of the East in which the Democrats "dodged" the fect things though they be, continue to stand silver plank in 1838. New York, Pennsylvania,

as the best general indication of present ar-New Jersey, Connecticut and Delaware, the tistic tendencies. This year, alas, we observe that several to Republicans were successful. New Jersey whom we are accustomed to look for something notable are poorly represented, while vania, it is true, is always a Republican State. others, notably Mr. Winslow Homer, have abbut in 1868 the Democratic candidate for Governor got fewer votes by 75,000 than were east for Bryan in 1896. What betsented themselves. We must accept the ex-hibition as we find it, however, and happily here are here at least a few encouraging things. It is not necessary to speak of everyhing that is worth seeing; it is better to consider what is really significant than to record the numerous items which, however interesting in themselves, however important as lrawing cards, help in no way toward an understanding of what our artists are doing to-

For this reason it will suffice merely to mer ion Mr. Sargent's beautiful portrait of a girl n white (134), for we believe it has been see before: the charming head of a child (133a) and a sketch for a portion of the great decoration in the Boston Public Library (133). Nor is it necessary to speak at length of "The Music Room" (335) by Mr. Whistler, a most interesting picture, but one that has often been

M. Dagnan-Bouveret's now famous work. "The Disciples at Emmaus" (298), which occuples the chief place in the Vanderbilt gallery. has been so much spoken of that it is certain to excite interest. But, after all, what is there here to arouse enthusiasm? When we look at similar subjects as treated by the most primitive of the old Italians we are almost always impressed by the absolute sincerity of intention, how awkward soever the mode of expres on may be, but in this picture we see only an able and intelligent painter who has calculated his effect with the conscientious earnestness of a stage manager. It is not hinted that the artist was not absolutely sincere in his aims. but the conception of the thing is neither very exalted nor inspired, nor is it necessary to recall such masterpieces as Rembrandt's picture of the same subject in the Louvre to feel how artificial is the effect of M. Dagnan-Bouveret's so-called masterpiece. It is clear that he has spent infinite pains upon it, and there is no need to deny his absolute earnestness of effort but the methods employed in securing the resuit seem to us meretricious, the result itself thestrical, melodramatic.

Of all the artists with well-established reputations Mr. Abbott H. Thayer is seen to best advantage here. His "Young Woman" (326) ranks among the very finest of his works, so noble and so distinguished is it in sentiment and so charming in color. The sheer beauty of the picture arrests attention at once; it is the best thing that Mr. Thayer has shown in the last few years, and quite the most striking figure in the room. As to his landscape in Cornwall (55), it cannot be described as an entire success. It is interesting to see him again in a comparatively unfamiliar light, but unfortenately he has just missed what he

aimed at in this picture, and a partial success ounts here for nothing. Mr. Cox's frieze for the Appellate Court 270) may be passed over with a brief mention, not because Mr. Cox is not one of the most sincere of our artists, but because it is hardly fair to judge of his decoration in its present uncongenial surroundings; the color seems harsh here, but it does not follow that it will not look right when in the right place. Mr. George de Forest Brush sends nothing. A good little canvas of his (340), painted some rears ago, is contributed by Mr. Shipman, but as it is not new, it does not call for comment in this notice. Mr. La Farge has not taken part in the exhibition, nor is there anything here; by Mr. Chase besides a couple; of little landscapes, which would not be here at all if the society had not lately taken to borrowing

old works to eke out its exhibitions. If two or three canvases be excent landscape work is very trivial this year. Mr. Tryon's "Early Spring in New England" (316) , however, a beautiful picture. Even though it is not seen to the best advantage where it now hangs, it cannot fall to arrest the attention of the most superficial observer, and the same may be said of Mr. Lathrop's "Clouds and Hills" (320), to which the jury, with excellent judgment, has awarded the Webb prize Be. sides these two we may name Mr. C. H. Hay-den's brilliant "Silver Poplars" (39); Mr. W. Gedney Bunce's "Venezia" (209), a canvas merely stained with color in which a singularly full effect is produced by the simplest treatment, Mr. L. P. Dessar's charming "Noc turne" (251), the beautiful little picture."Tree Fillers at Work" (327), by Mr.: Horatio Walker (if it may be counted among the landscapes). and Mr. Ben Foster s work. Among the marines it is unnecessary to call attention to anything besides Mr. Snell's large picture of the battle of Santiago (228), in which a trouble some subject is treated with some degree of

success, and to Mr. Bicknell's "At Sea" (310).

In portraits the exhibition is perhaps a little stronger than last year's, if we consider only the original contributions. Mr. Humphreys Johnston's large picture of Sarah Bern hardt as J.orenzaccio (282) is the most striking of them and a very able piece of work, though the scale on which it has been carried out in out of all proportion to the method of treatment. Mr. Louis Loeb's "Forget Me Not" (284) is attractive in another way-a refined and delicate little picture, but unhapply al most killed by its surroundings, which are far too robust for so tender and fragile a spot of color. Mrs. Cox's "Campaste" (293), fascinating in the same way if not to the same de gree; Mrs. Shepley's study of a girl (207), which is hung too high, for it has genuine merit; two brilliant portraits by Miss Beaux, both of them interesting, but neither in her soberest and most attractive style: "The Or chid" (219), by Mt. Frazier, hung in a most unfortunate place: Mr. Alexander's delightful picture of a girl with a doll (342), a triffe shallow in its poster-like style, but decorative as a design and underliably charming; the portrait of Tuckerman Day (88), and Miss Locke's, Mrs. Kendall's, Mr. Caliga's and Mr. Boston's contributions are the only other ones that need mentioned at present. Of Miss Chase's, Mr. Lockwood's and Mr. Murphy's pictures we

Mr Herter sends nothing this year that is really worthy of his talents, and in saying this it is implied that his talents are not of a common order. Considering the task that he under took to accomplish, the two large canvases are certainly carried out with a certain ability, bu the task is unprofitable, the taste questionable and the value of the result decoratively so in eignificant that the purpose of undertaking the experiment on so great a scale is incomprehen

A very brilliant contribution, "Roses and Lilles" (348), full of the sparkle and brilliance of sunlight, comes from Mrs. Macmonnies, and it is one of the ablest pictures in the Vanderbilt gallery.

Of the few pieces of sculpture that are here t will suffice to mention Mr Charles Graffey's From Generation to Generation" (136), strong group in bronze, well concaived and carried out with rare ability and insight. The miniatures are more numerous and better than usual. Miss Hills has some charming things here. Mrs. Puller has gained greatly in power and makes a quite remarkable advance in the "Girl with a Hand Glass" (107) and "Girl Drying Her Feet" (146). Mmes. Kirchner. Redmond and Weir are also seen to advantage As it is to the society rather than to the

festations indicating a cheerful outlook for the future. In the last two or three years few new and really distinguished taients have ; vealed themselves here. The older men, or lesst some of them, do, it is true, continlive up to their reputations, but among the younger local men we seek in valu that is full of promise. While New York been idle, however, in this respect to has quietly brought to the fore a few pair of very real talent. Among those whose entitled to serious consideration and wh we believe may be reckoned among the younger painters are Miss Adelaide China Messrs. Lockwood, Prendergast and Maride Miss Chase's portraits (268 and 274) are painted with an assurance, a breadth and a steam inity of handling, quite rare in a woman. The first, a bust of a young woman in gray donk and black hat, is, superficially perhaus, the more attractive, but the other is more above painted, and, in spite of the very uncertain modelling of neck and bosom, is so ear twatter in color and so individual in treatment that it certainly to be ranked among the best portraits here. We can discover inspiration from certain sources, but the artist has studied ber models, notably Velasquez, with lot

tion have of late years elected to send their

work, so we look to its exhibitions year after

year with some hope, however slight the

and the style evolved is personal and thetin. guished Mr. Wilton Lockwood, too, has a pair of al. mirable portraits. That of Mr Tileson a tasteful and sympathetic likeness of an eller man, is the better of the two, for in that of Mrs. Sweetser (257), attractive as it is, the etfeet is more studied, the arrangement more commonplace; it is much less complete and tells no less of the sitter.

Mr. Charles Hopkinson, who showed some good things last year, proves that he has gaine much in freedom, and though he has not vecompletely enfranchised himself, his giftvery defluite. It is in the portraits that he is seen at his best; the marine is inferior to the one he had here a year ago. In "Expectation" (63), he has obviously, a little too of (63), he has obviously, a little too obviously, had Manet in mind; his own individuality has had a fuller sway in the charming portrait of a woman (77) and the "Little Red Head 207". A certain vaciliation is still apparent in his work, but we look forward hopefully to the speedy formulation of a style which will emble him to give full expression to what is in him.

Mr. H. D. Murnhy and Mr. M. B. Frendergast Mr. H. D. Murchy and Mr. M. B. Frenderg, are less satisfactorily represented this verban last. Despite its evident incompletene however, there is a great deal that is really teresting in the "Miss Brackett" (226) of former, and a hint of Mr. Prendergast's in viduality in "Franklin Park" (171). Of the left, however, we cannot speak in terms warm commendation, because the artist before this demonstrated with much more chainty, by his gay little sketches both in and water colors, his brilliant and entirely proposal manner of seeing and treating things. sonal manner of seeing and treating thing

JOE AND HIS EASTER RABRITS.

From the Meriden Daily Journal I want tole you about me an' Joe. Wan cold lay-Monjee, she was more cole day like I never see dat yet we go on de wood for show Wall, we go two, t'ree mile, mebbe, on de bush, we'n we was com' to de Ottawaw Reeves Joe say, she's good honting on 'noder side, on Kebek province.

I say, "I don't tink I want for go. De water on de rapids she mak' de ice very tin!" He say, "For wat you mak' foolish talk lak dat? For why you no want go? She plainted safe. I not 'fraid-me Voila!" an' he go for

cross.

Joe, he was mos' over, w'en de ice she break, an' he fall on de water. Bagosh, I was mos' 'fraid he was drown.

Wan feller, he s leev on shaintee 'noder side, trow heem de rope, an' pull heem out, an Joe

Wan feller, he's leev on shaintee 'noder side, trow heem de rope, an' pull heem out, an 'Joe was ask:

"How do you feel, Joe?

"Bedamme! I feel pretty short," he say, "I don't nevaire touch de bottom or de top."

He had de hard tam, sure, but he say.

"I don't care, me. I los' de gun, but I am save ma hat an 'de bouteille wiskee.

De mans she was mos' take de lit for laff—but Joe no like dat an' he say.

"For why de diable you want laff? She not so very fonny for feller get drown jus' like moshrat."

Noder day we go from de shaintee in de bush, not jus' sam' place, for chop tree.

She was begin snow—was long tam since I don't see it snow like dat—an' every tam we try for get back, we got more los in de heeg snowbank. Cole? Barosh, she was cole for sure; till bimeby Joe he mak'ery lak small babee, an' he have I tall feez up dat he die in de hush. I'm sorry for poor Joe, and he was so such leetle garcon, so I say:

"Nevaire min' Joe. She not so heal tee place here, but she's long time away from die yet.

So I am tak' ma axe, an'am mak' rough she'l for push off de cole. She's not so warm, he is she's better dat we don't die wif froze. For wan, two day we leev in de shaek, w'en, Meh-jeel, we got so hongree we shall starve eel wa don't get some U'ing for eat. But wat we shall dot."

get some ting for eat. But wat we shall

We got no gun for shoot-only de axe for out wood. We got no gun for shoot—only de axe for cut wood.

Jus' 'bout dat tam Joe see leetle rabbet as she was jomb on de hole.

"Ba out," he say, "eef de rab-bet was catch, we very well satisfy de honger."

"Restez done, Joe," I am say, "Itink I am try some t'ing—we get two, t'ree some more de rab-bet, mebbe, sure."

She don't tak' long for cut de brush, and tut it up on top wan leetle hill. It mak' beeg pile. "Now, Joe," I say, "tak' it de match and mak' to lite de brush."

"For wat you wa't do dat?" he say queck, an' hees look lak I was mak' it some t'ing foolish on de 'ead (I don't know wat you sail dath, but I say encore. "Mak' it to lite, Joe."

Hees do wat I was ask, an' we watch de beeg fire from de little shaintee. Bagosh, she's mak' very warm an' crack lak she's 20 gun.

"Volla, de rab-bet!" whisper Joe, very hexcite.

Sure! Dev kep' plaintee comin'all de tam.

Nolla, de rab-bet!" whisper Joe, very hexcite.

Sure! Dey kep' plaintee comin' all de tam, encore, offen dey hole and plaintee neder plate, an' mak' it a ring 'round de hill to squat like dey was monkee on she hin' legs on de battom of de hill, look up on fire was on de tep.

She was fonny little an-mal, an' was wonder wat kin' ting was mak' it to do like dat.

Joe was hurry to go for keel some rab-bet wit' beeg stick, but I say:

Ba non! Restez vous. We don't let de cat out from de bag ontil she's ripe. Binedw some t'ing going happen mebbe den we de dat, bagosh, w'en we got plaintee tam.'

De fire was meit de snow on top de hill, and de meit watter was ronne down on de rat-bet-den de cole was make it de watter she was freeze tight, w'en she get de bottom of de hill, and he included by the she get de bottom of de hill, and he ice, so dat all de an-mal she can't rome away. She puil and she jomp herself doe-way an' dat way, but all de sam she steek tight on the ice—I tole you dis'; it was long tam since I don't see such lonny t'ing like dat.

Some she's freeze by de hin' legs an' some a'noder she's steek by de leetletati, but she a all steek, sure!

I tink dat was smart t'ing mesef—me.

'noder she's steek by de leetleltali, but she's all steek, sure!

I tink dat was smart t'ing mesef—nie.

"Viens, done Joe." I was holler, "vite."

We tak' it de clob an' kill on de 'end wat we want for eat, an' laissez de rest for ronne way. We cook de meat on long speet on de fire sanie lak on shaintee camboose an' go for line' satisfy de honger.

Wall, we eat rab bet two-four day, we have wat's dat? I t'ink I am hear de dog bark I tole you dats nice musique for poor mans wa's freeze an' don't want for eat some rab bet. Soon I was laugh on my face, for I see Seigneur—dats ma dog—jomoin' tro de snew dreef wit hees leetle tail stick in up on de blues, makim de bark all de tam jus' sam' hees go craz-ee.

Enfile, some mans from lumber shaintes.

makim de bark all de tam jus sam de craz-ee.
Enfin, some mans from lumber shaintee from long ma dog behin, with plaintee from a dog behin, with plaintee from a de com long ma dog behin, with plaintee from a long taken long and feel lak new mans, but I blish from sham on de chick wen I was tole de beg shaintee was only twelf-nine honder yat way all de tam. But I tink dat was smirt ting, me, bout dat way joe an me was ket had erab-bet.

CHARLES H. SAWYER.

American Consul, Amprior,

The Business Theory of a Church. From the Utica Press.

The revelations that have followed the request for the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Anthony il. Evant, pastor of the West Presbyterian Church of New York city, are attracting widespread attention. The congregation contains many persons of wealth. is said to be one of the richest congregations in the world. Rich men are prominent in its affairs at their wishes control. They are men who have been successful in business, and they have made plan their belief that a church should be conducted on a strictly business basis. They have shown that there is a deficit in the

finances. They have no particular fault to find with the pastor except that he has not been able to make the church pay. The receipts have been failing below the expenditures. The thing to do, in their opinion, is to get another pastor who can attract profitable patronage. He has increased the men bership and the attendance, but he has not draw what the theatrical profession calls "parted houses." He has not been able to hold people who ontest over the acceptance of the resignation that he has given in compliance with the request of the trustees, but whatever may be the outcome there will be no loss of interest in the proposition that the successful pastor is one who makes his church par-